

HUNS RETREAT TO NORTH BANK OF RIVER MARNE

GERMANS TURN NORTH IN FLIGHT ACROSS MARNE

Enemy Forced to Retreat From South Side of River—Unable to Stand Fierce Punishment Inflicted by the Franco-American Forces.

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne front, July 20.—(By the Associated Press.)—(1 p.m.)—Despite the stiffening resistance now being shown by the German forces the Franco-American troops are holding their line between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry. The battle raged all night.

The Germans this morning increased their artillery fire to a degree greater than any attained since Thursday.

French Hold Mont Cheillon.

The French have bitten off several square miles of German territory in the vicinity of the river Ourcq, about midway between Chateau-Thierry and Soissons and this afternoon were reported to be holding Mont Cheillon. The present French line in this district is thus seven miles in front of that held before the offensive began.

On the French front in France, July 20.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Germans have been repulsed and are crossing the Marne to the northward.

The allies, in their pursuit of the Germans, are approaching the banks of the Marne.

London, July 20.—South of the Marne river the French have captured Boisse de Misy and have reached Port-A-Binson. The river is flooded and the situation is very satisfactory.

London, July 20.—On the Champagne front, Southwest of Rheims, the French have captured Marfaux, according to advices reaching here late today. Southwest of Rheims they have made additional progress in the vicinity of Prunay.

London, July 20.—The Germans on the front south of the Marne have suffered a repulse by the French and are retreating northward across the river, Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters telegraphs this afternoon.

The allied gains on the front of the Aisne-Marne offensive have been further extended along the line between Montaigne de Paris, a half mile southwest of Soissons, on the north to Belleau, five miles northwest of Chateau-Thierry on the south.

The French advanced on average of one mile on a twenty-mile front between noon yesterday and 9 o'clock last night.

The French line now passes through Fontenoy, Perant, Berzy Le Sec, Villenon-Toire, north of Le Plesier-Huleu, Chouy, Neuilly-St. Front and Sonnelans.

Further advances by the French in the field of the German offensive both north and south of the Marne are reported this afternoon.

South of the Marne the French have taken Bois de Misy, and reached Part-A-Binson, on the river.

North of the Marne the French captured the town of Marfaux, southeast of Bligny, after heavy fighting, and moved forward west of Pourcy.

The British statement follows:

"As a result of our operations yesterday our line in the Metzer sector has been advanced on a front of about 4,000 yards, and both the village of Metzer and the group of buildings to the southwest of it, known as Le Waton, are now held by our troops. The enemy offered considerable resistance on the extreme left of our attack, but at other points our objectives were gained rapidly and without great difficulty. The number of prisoners reported is 346.

"English troops carried out a successful raid during the night near Beaumont-Hamel and captured a few prisoners and a machine gun. Further north English troops pushed our line forward on a front of about a mile south of Hebuterne, after sharp fighting.

"Hostile artillery has been active in the neighborhood of St. Venant and Epres."

SURVIVORS ILL-FATED TRANSPORT LANDED

German Submarine Sinks One of Empire's Old Ships. No Lives Lost.

London, July 20.—The survivors and crew of the British transport Barunga, sunk by a submarine, have landed at a channel port. All are in high spirits. There were no casualties when the Barunga, formerly a German steamer, was sunk by a German submarine on Monday. Several hundred untrained Australian troops were on board the vessel, which was bound for Australia.

GERMAN DEAD COVER GROUND

Americans and French Advance Over Mile on Soissons-Chateau-Thierry Front.

FACE HEAVY BARRAGE FIRE

Americans Advance With Heroic Spirit Despite Fire of Enemy Machine Guns.

(Associated Press.) With the American Army Between the Aisne and the Marne, Friday, July 19 (night).—American troops participated in the Franco-American advance late today of about a mile and a quarter on the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry front, and reached their objectives according to schedule despite the fire of German machine guns. The bombardment of the big German guns was feeble at this point.

The Americans started from a point west of the Paris-Soissons road near the shell-shattered village of Misy-Aux-Bois, advancing nearly a kilometer before the Germans began to reply with their big guns to the American barrage. Misy-Aux-Bois lies in a valley and the Americans were advancing up a hillside toward the front line. A few tanks were here and there preceding the infantrymen. As the Americans progressed the enemy barrage fire increased.

The hillside east of Dommeries, over which the Americans advanced, was dotted with dead. The entire region was well within the German lines until after the Franco-American offensive of Thursday, when the German trench had been filled with German bodies. They were machine gunners who had been caught by the terrific fire of the allied artillery. In many places the German dead were in piles, while a trench on the crest of a hill contained more than 100 bodies.

Intense Barrage Fire. After intense barrage fire along the entire front from Soissons to Chateau-Thierry, the allied advance this evening opened exactly at 5:30 o'clock. As far as the eye could reach, clouds of smoke billowed up, while the sky was speckled with allied airplanes darting in various directions, many returning from over the German lines to make a quick report of the fire of the big guns. From the hillside the smoke and dust thrown up by the allied shells could be seen away beyond the advancing American lines.

Behind the advancing troops came American trucks loaded with chocolate, tobacco and various foodstuffs. These went back and forth steadily. Other trucks were run up to the line providing foodstuffs and water for the Americans who were to follow their advancing comrades.

Twenty-five minutes after the Franco-American advance began the rattle of German machine guns could be heard in the distance, but it did not affect the Americans, who only appeared more eager to progress. The officers had no doubt as to the fact that beyond the barrage in accordance with the schedule. The German machine gun fire continued but a short time, and as the Americans moved eastward the rattle dwindled and finally stopped.

Deserted Village. Misy-Aux-Bois was deserted by the French peasants before the Germans came, the village having been torn apart and to a great extent destroyed by fighting. Not one wall or any stone buildings were standing. The only living things in the village, which is now within the allied lines, were a few chickens which roosted on the fragments of the steeple of the village church during the roar of the battle. They flew around in circles in bewilderment, returning to their roosting place and then flew around again.

To the north and south of Misy-Aux-Bois are two other deserted villages, in one of which every building is in ruins. The fields in this section are covered with grain ready for the harvest. Many rusty tools and implements are standing just where they were left when the alarm came. When darkness settled over the battlefield the Americans still maintained their advance. The guns in the rear were pounding away, guarding them through the night.

The battle zone along the front of the allied counter attack between the Aisne and the Marne is being extended further south towards Chateau-Thierry by the French. The fields in this section are making a desperate effort to hold their positions.

Both on the northern end of the line and farther south the reinforced Germans are making a desperate effort to hold their positions. The weather is clear this morning and this gave some satisfaction to the thousands of men engaged on the allied side. The indications, however, were that the day would be one of exceptional heat.

Nicholas Executed

Wireless Dispatch Says Former Czar Was Shot by Order of Ural Council.

London, July 20.—The former czar of Russia was shot on July 16, according to a Russian dispatch received here this afternoon. The dispatch stated that council, in control of the Ural region, passed sentence on the former czar and that it was carried out on the date set. The former emperor and young Alexis Romanoff, the former heir apparent, have been sent to a place of security.

The central executive body of the bolshevik government announces that it has at its disposal important material documents, concerning the former emperor's affairs, including his own diaries. The message announces that a counter revolutionary conspiracy was discovered, with the object of wresting the ex-emperor from the authority in the soviet council. In view of this fact, the president of the Ural regional council decided to execute the former ruler and the decision was carried out on July 16. Documents concerning the conspiracy which was discovered were forwarded to Moscow by a special messenger. It had been recently decided, the message explains, to bring the ex-emperor before a tribunal "to be tried for his crimes against the people." Later occurrences, however, led to delay in adopting this course.

The former emperor's correspondence, including letters from the monk, Rasputin, who was killed nearly a year before the revolution, written to the then emperor and his family, will be published in the near future, the wireless message declares.

FRENCH CAPTURE NINE VILLAGES

Form String on Twenty-Mile Front Swinging From Soissons.

BERLIN ADMITS LOSSES

Clouds and Low-Flying Planes and Tanks in Squadrons of Eighty Aid Allies.

London, July 20. (2:20 p.m.)—The captured ground in the latest Franco-American attack in the Aisne-Marne district includes nine villages. In a counter attack by the French in the Soissons district, Mont de Paris, one of the most important heights dominating the Soissons country, was captured.

Another advance was made at the line embracing Villenon-toire, Percy and Tigny. The former is five miles directly south of Soissons and the latter are neighboring villages, seven and one-half miles south of Soissons.

Heavy enemy attacks southwest of Chateau-Thierry were repulsed by the French who counter attacked and gained considerable ground. The French are now close to Soissons. Along the main road leading to Chateau-Thierry there was bitter fighting yesterday. East of Prunay there is no change.

BOMBING SQUADRON CROSSES THE RHINE

British Airmen Attack Benz Works at Mannheim and Station at Heidelberg.

London, July 20.—British bombing squadrons again have invaded Germany and have gone beyond the Rhine. An announcement from the air ministry says that bombs were dropped on the Benz works at Mannheim, on the railway station at Heidelberg, on blast furnaces in the Saar

FAIR, SAYS BILLY 'POSSUM

It takes a long, slim, buckskin Sam To make the Kaiser lay his flat feet down; it takes a raw-boned, husky ram To run him out of Berlin. And the Hun on the Marne better hunt for a bush or get chewed up in pieces by the allied push. It takes a long, slim, buckskin Sam To make a Boche offensive turn around. The weather? Fair and slight change in temperature to night and Sunday.

HUNS RETREAT TO TRENCHES

Must Be Blasted Out by Artillery Before Allies Can Go Forward.

MORE PRISONERS TAKEN

Gigantic Stroke From British North Present Battle Line. Greater Stroke Coming.

Washington, July 20.—With Germans throwing great masses of reinforcements taken from their best reserves into the battle line between the Aisne and the Marne the American-French forward movement was continuing today. Despite the violence of the attempted counter assaults of the enemy the general forward movement has continued, according to the latest reports received here. Hundreds of prisoners and all sorts of war materials are being sent to the rear, while officers here today expressed the belief that the serious pressure upon Rheims has been very materially slackened.

There was a general feeling here today that the end of the present offensive may soon be in sight. The Germans have been driven back at several points to their prepared entrenchments and until these can be blasted out with artillery, it will be impossible for the infantry to attack them. However, it was pointed out that there is increasing evidence of activity among the British to the north of the present battle and further eastward in the sections where the French and British have been holding their positions actively. It is believed here that another offensive may shortly be launched in one or the other of these sections.

All of the reports from the front reaching here today emphasize the wonderful effect that the series of successes has had upon the morale of the American troops in France. They were supremely confident when they went into action, but they had expected that the famous shock troops of the German army would put a much stiffer defense. Instead they have been outclassed at every point, and this, too, in the case of various units of the famous Prussian guard who were encountered in the first day's fighting. At no time have the German forces seriously troubled the Americans, the accounts reaching here say.

Army officers were very careful again today and emphasize the fact that the present engagement is not the supreme thrust which has been anticipated from the statement by Gen. Foch. The present drive was undertaken to relieve the pressure upon Rheims, where another pincher movement had been started by the Germans. Both objectives have now succeeded. What is to follow will depend on what the supreme war council finds when it completes its present survey of the situation.

NO SLACK SHOWN IN ALLIED DRIVE

(Associated Press.) London, July 20.—British troops last night advanced their line on a mile front south of the town of Hebuterne, the north of which was announced today. A successful raid was carried out by the British near Beaumont-Hamel.

Hebuterne is about midway on the front between Albert and Arras. Beaumont-Hamel is two and one-half miles south of Hebuterne.

As the result of yesterday's operation on the western front, the British line was advanced along a breadth of 6,000 yards in the Metzer sector. The village of Metzer and a group of buildings southwest of the village known as Le Waton are now held by the British troops. The prisoners taken aggregate 436.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIK LEADER INFLECTS HEAVY BLOW

London, July 20.—Gen. Semenov, the anti-bolshevik leader in eastern Siberia, says a Tien Tsin dispatch, to the Daily Mail, dated Thursday has inflicted a sharp blow with heavy losses in men, stores and ammunition. The correspondent does not specify his opponent nor the date and place of the action.

district and on a powder factory at Oberndorf, the latter having been pushed yesterday. A fire resulted at the Benz works. Railway trains also were attacked. The statement reads: "Our bombing squadrons again were active during the night of July 15-16. At the Benz works at Mannheim, the railway station at Heidelberg and the blast furnaces at Burbach and Wadgassen were attacked. At the Benz works a fire broke out. A hostile airplane was attacked, one of the hands being a direct hit. Two trains were hit by bombs, brought to a standstill and then subjected to machine gun fire.

"On July 12 the powder factory at Oberndorf (on the Neckar, southwest of Stuttgart) was attacked. Bombs were observed on the buildings in the factory. All our machines returned safely."

ENTENTE ESTABLISH NEW LINES ON MARNE FRONT

Allies Retake Ground Over Greater Part of Front Between Aisne and the Marne—Line is Advanced to Vierz and Troops Penetrate Mauloy Wood.

With the French Armies in France, July 20.—(By the Associated Press.)—(11 a.m.)—Entente allied troops today are driving back the Germans on the southern bank of the river Marne and are now approaching the river embankments.

London, July 20.—French troops on the Soissons front have extended their advance from Monte de Paris, southwest of the city of Belleau, a town southeast of Soissons. The number of German prisoners taken in the Franco-American offensive now has reached 18,800.

On the Rheims front the French forces have advanced for a distance of 1,000 yards between Zouain and Auberive. The French also made slight progress near Pourcy.

Paris, July 20.—The Germans have been forced to bring up 100,000 reserves to the army of the German Crown Prince as a result of yesterday's fighting, and the French and Americans, after fluctuations, have been able to strongly fortify the newly gained positions southwest of Soissons, says Mercey Hutin in the Echo de Paris.

The official report says that south of the Marne the French have thrown back the enemy between Fossoy and Oueilly and have retaken ground towards the Marne.

The allied advance has reached the line of Vierz, beyond the wood of Mauloy, east of Viller Helon and Neuilly-St. Front.

The statement follows: "Yesterday and last night French and American troops continued their advance over the greater part of the front between the Aisne and the Marne.

"Vierz has been reached and the troops have gone beyond Mauloy wood, east of Viller Helon, and conquered Neuilly-St. Front and Licy Clignon. South of the Marne our troops have driven back the Germans between Fossoy and Oueilly and have gained ground toward the Marne."

BIG PUSH GOES TEN MILES DEEP

Allied Attack Presses Forward Again—Heavy German Reserves in Action.

SOISSONS HAS PALLE

Hun Military Post Under Shell Fire—Soissons-Thierry Railroad Objective.

Washington, July 20.—Official reports to the war department, Gen. March told newspaper men today at the weekly conference, showed a maximum penetration by the Franco-American counter attack of ten miles and an average penetration of seven miles on a 22-mile front.

The attack still is being pressed, he said, against heavy German reserves. The American forces engaged on this front are the first, second, third and fourth regular divisions, and the 26th and 25th national guard. The 42nd national guard (Rainbow) is stationed in the Champagne region.

During his interview, Gen. March disclosed the fact that the embarkation of American troops has passed the 1,200,000 mark. The war department has no advice that the city of Soissons has fallen, but it is known to be under a heavy fire from American artillery and its fall seems evident.

Gen. March said that the objective of the Franco-American counter attack was the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry railroad, which the allied command has reason to believe is the principal artery of supply for the enemy in the Chateau-Thierry region and also one of the principal sources for the sector south of the Marne.

The French and American forces either are on this road or have it well under direct shell fire of their artillery.

senate military committee at their weekly conference. An unattached regiment of negro troops from the 23rd national army division is in each sector. Allied military opinion, Gen. March said, is unanimous that the German offensive movement has been completely stopped. The Franco-American offensive will continue as long as it is possible to force the Germans back, Gen. March stated. Gen. March told the senators also that the Germans had been preparing for an offensive against the British to the north on the western battle front, scheduled to be simultaneous with their last offensive against the Franco-American front. For some reason, Gen. March stated, the drive against the British was postponed and that is the probable explanation given for the British policy of not attacking the Germans while the French and Americans are engaged in their offensive.

WHAT WILL HUNS DO ON RHEIMS FRONT?

Brilliant Counter-Attack of Foch Has Deprived Enemy of Initiative.

London, July 20.—What the Germans are going to do on the battle front from Rheims to the Marne is the question which occupies most of the military and editorial commentators in the morning newspapers. While it is conceded that Gen. Foch's brilliant counter stroke has deprived the Germans of the initiative in the Rheims sector and caused them serious damage, it is not universally assumed that the positions in that area can be stabilized without much severe fighting. Warning is given to remember how the British surprise advance at Cambrai was afterwards countered by the Germans.

On the other hand the view that the enemy cannot do much more between the Aisne and the Marne has its representatives and those look for the withdrawal of the Germans from south of the Marne to reorganize their line. A third speculation refers to the probability of the enemy striking a fresh violent blow in some other direction in which case it is assumed generally the attack will fall on the British armies. It is recognized everywhere that the Germans have the power to concentrate strength for a thrust that will tax the allied defense to the utmost. Notwithstanding their losses the Germans are believed to have at their disposal at least forty divisions, and unless or until these are beaten the situation of the allies must, it is contended, be one of suspense and anxiety affording no ground for over-elation or excessive confidence.